

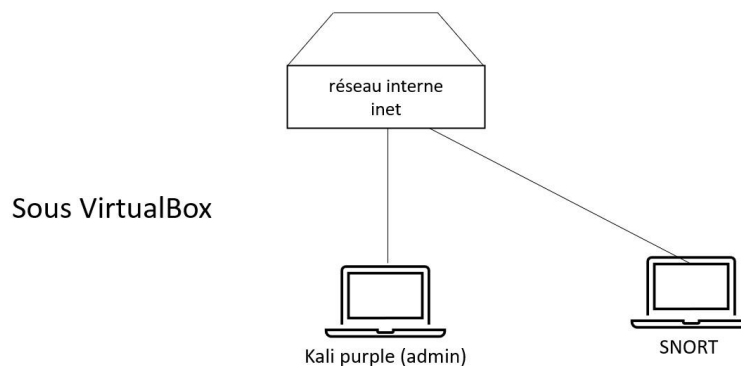


# SECS1028 - Laboratoire 10 - Snort IDS/IPS

laboratoire noté sur 11 points - 10% de la note finale

Objectif du laboratoire : Activer la protection IDS/IPS Snort sur un réseau interne VirtualBox.

Pour ce laboratoire, utilisez une VM Kali et une nouvelle VM Alpine Linux nommée snort sur le réseau interne :



## 1 Installation de Snort (2 points)

1) Qu'est ce que Snort ? (1 point)

Snort est un système open source de détection et de prévention des intrusions (IDS/IPS) conçu pour analyser en temps réel le trafic réseau et détecter les activités potentiellement malveillantes

2) Créez une nouvelle VM Alpine Linux avec un disque DVI de 1Go connectée en NAT pendant l'installation. Puis Installez Snort sur cette VM :

```
sudo apk update
sudo apk add snort
```

Capture l'écran de la version de snort (snort -v) (1 point) :

```

iot:~$ snort -v
-----
o")~  Snort++ 3.5.2.0
-----

Network Policy : policy id 0 :
-----
Inspection Policy : policy id 0 :
-----
pcap DAQ configured to passive.
-----

host_cache
  memcap: 33554432 bytes

Snort successfully validated the configuration (with 0 warnings).
o")~  Snort exiting
iot:~$

```

Puis installez tshark et netcat : `sudo apk add tshark netcat-openbsd`

## 2 Snort en mode IDS (9 points)

Connectez l'actuelle la VM snort sur un réseau interne de VirtualBox. Pour ce laboratoire, vous pouvez utiliser un shell directement sur la VM snort ou un shell sur Kali connectée en ssh sur la VM snort.

1) La commande Snort pour afficher sur le terminal les paquets réseaux est `sudo snort -i <interface réseau> -L dump capture`

l'écran : (1 point)

```

      Next:0x06 TTL:64 TOS:0x10 ID:26711 IpLen:20 DgmLen:88 DF
tcp(0x06): ***AP*** SrcPort:50648 DstPort:22
      Seq: 0x3CCF728E Ack: 0xE9254E7B Win: 0xF9 TcpLen: 32
      TCP Options (3) => NOP NOP TS: 1190534994 724462608

pkt:184
eth(DLT): 08:00:27:72:B4:AB -> 08:00:27:72:4C:E4 type:0x0800
ipv4(0x0800): 192.168.2.12 -> 192.168.2.11
      Next:0x06 TTL:64 TOS:0x48 ID:28945 IpLen:20 DgmLen:88 DF

pkt:185
eth(DLT): 08:00:27:72:4C:E4 -> 08:00:27:72:B4:AB type:0x0800
ipv4(0x0800): 192.168.2.11 -> 192.168.2.12
      Next:0x06 TTL:64 TOS:0x10 ID:26712 IpLen:20 DgmLen:88 DF
tcp(0x06): ***AP*** SrcPort:50648 DstPort:22
      Seq: 0x3CCF72B2 Ack: 0xE9254E9F Win: 0xF9 TcpLen: 32
      TCP Options (3) => NOP NOP TS: 1190535014 724462631

pkt:186
eth(DLT): 08:00:27:72:B4:AB -> 08:00:27:72:4C:E4 type:0x0800
ipv4(0x0800): 192.168.2.12 -> 192.168.2.11
      Next:0x06 TTL:64 TOS:0x48 ID:28946 IpLen:20 DgmLen:88 DF

pkt:187
eth(DLT): 08:00:27:72:4C:E4 -> 08:00:27:72:B4:AB type:0x0800
ipv4(0x0800): 192.168.2.11 -> 192.168.2.12
      Next:0x06 TTL:64 TOS:0x10 ID:26713 IpLen:20 DgmLen:88 DF
tcp(0x06): ***AP*** SrcPort:50648 DstPort:22
      Seq: 0x3CCF72D6 Ack: 0xE9254EC3 Win: 0xF9 TcpLen: 32
      TCP Options (3) => NOP NOP TS: 1190535037 724462651

pkt:188
eth(DLT): 08:00:27:72:B4:AB -> 08:00:27:72:4C:E4 type:0x0800
ipv4(0x0800): 192.168.2.12 -> 192.168.2.11
      Next:0x06 TTL:64 TOS:0x48 ID:28947 IpLen:20 DgmLen:88 DF

pkt:189
eth(DLT): 08:00:27:72:4C:E4 -> 08:00:27:72:B4:AB type:0x0800
ipv4(0x0800): 192.168.2.11 -> 192.168.2.12
      Next:0x06 TTL:64 TOS:0x10 ID:26714 IpLen:20 DgmLen:88 DF
tcp(0x06): ***AP*** SrcPort:50648 DstPort:22
      Seq: 0x3CCF72FA Ack: 0xE9254EE7 Win: 0xF9 TcpLen: 32
      TCP Options (3) => NOP NOP TS: 1190535059 724462673

pkt:190
eth(DLT): 08:00:27:72:B4:AB -> 08:00:27:72:4C:E4 type:0x0800
ipv4(0x0800): 192.168.2.12 -> 192.168.2.11
      ^C** caught int signal
== stopping

```

2) Créez une règle snort qui alerte les paquets de type ICMP. Quelle est cette règle ? (1 point)

```

pkts/sec: 1
o")~ Snort exiting
iot:~$ sudo snort -i eth0 -c /etc/snort/snort.lua -A alert_full -R lab10.rules

```

3) Testez cette règle avec snort. Montrez qu'elle fonctionne en utilisant la commande ping. Capture l'écran de l'alerte snort : (1 point)

```

Type:0 Code:0 ID:8 Seq:4 ECHO REPLY

[**] [1:1000001:0] "PING PONG!!" [**]
[Priority: 0]
03/31-18:05:20.505743 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.8
ICMP TTL:64 TOS:0x0 ID:13782 IpLen:20 DgmLen:84 DF
Type:8 Code:0 ID:8 Seq:5 ECHO

[**] [1:1000001:0] "PING PONG!!" [**]
[Priority: 0]
03/31-18:05:20.506126 192.168.2.8 → 192.168.2.11
ICMP TTL:64 TOS:0x0 ID:38812 IpLen:20 DgmLen:84
Type:0 Code:0 ID:8 Seq:5 ECHO REPLY

[**] [1:1000001:0] "PING PONG!!" [**]
[Priority: 0]
03/31-18:05:21.507521 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.8
ICMP TTL:64 TOS:0x0 ID:13796 IpLen:20 DgmLen:84 DF
Type:8 Code:0 ID:8 Seq:6 ECHO

[**] [1:1000001:0] "PING PONG!!" [**]
[Priority: 0]
03/31-18:05:21.508367 192.168.2.8 → 192.168.2.11
ICMP TTL:64 TOS:0x0 ID:39009 IpLen:20 DgmLen:84
Type:0 Code:0 ID:8 Seq:6 ECHO REPLY

[**] [1:1000001:0] "PING PONG!!" [**]
[Priority: 0]
03/31-18:05:22.510765 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.8
ICMP TTL:64 TOS:0x0 ID:13894 IpLen:20 DgmLen:84 DF
Type:8 Code:0 ID:8 Seq:7 ECHO

[**] [1:1000001:0] "PING PONG!!" [**]
[Priority: 0]
03/31-18:05:22.511296 192.168.2.8 → 192.168.2.11
ICMP TTL:64 TOS:0x0 ID:39227 IpLen:20 DgmLen:84
Type:0 Code:0 ID:8 Seq:7 ECHO REPLY

[**] [1:1000001:0] "PING PONG!!" [**]
[Priority: 0]
03/31-18:05:23.515490 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.8
ICMP TTL:64 TOS:0x0 ID:13973 IpLen:20 DgmLen:84 DF
Type:8 Code:0 ID:8 Seq:8 ECHO

```

- 4) Créez une règle snort qui alerte les paquets entrants de type TCP sur le port 22 (ssh). Quelle est cette règle ? (1 point)

```

kali@kali2024blue: ~ x  kali@kali2024blue: ~ x
GNU nano 8.2 lab10.rules
alert icmp any any → any any (msg:"PING PONG!!"; sid:1000001;)
alert tcp any any → any 22 (msg:"IM IN BITCH!!"; sid:1000002;)

```

- 5) Testez cette règle avec snort et montrez qu'elle fonctionne en utilisant la commande ssh. Capture l'écran de l'alerte snort : (1 point)

```

(kali@kali2024blue)-[~]
$ ssh user1@192.168.2.12
user1@192.168.2.12's password:
Welcome to Alpine!

The Alpine Wiki contains a large amount of how-to guides and general
information about administrating Alpine systems.
See <https://wiki.alpinelinux.org/>.

You can setup the system with the command: setup-alpine

You may change this message by editing /etc/motd.

iot:~$ ^C

iot:~$ exit
Connection to 192.168.2.12 closed.

(kali@kali2024blue)-[~]
$

```

```

TCP Options (3) => NOP NOP TS: 1195888756 729815635

[**] [1:1000002:0] "IM IN BITCH!!" [**]
[Priority: 0]
03/31-18:18:37.777911 192.168.2.11:36762 -> 192.168.2.12:22
TCP TTL:64 TOS:0x10 ID:3969 Iplen:20 Dgmlen:88 DF
***AP*** Seq: 0x63739489 Ack: 0x89103196 Win: 0xF9 TcpLen: 32
TCP Options (3) => NOP NOP TS: 1195888779 729815659

[**] [1:1000002:0] "IM IN BITCH!!" [**]
[Priority: 0]
03/31-18:18:37.799134 192.168.2.11:36762 -> 192.168.2.12:22
TCP TTL:64 TOS:0x10 ID:3970 Iplen:20 Dgmlen:88 DF
***AP*** Seq: 0x637394AD Ack: 0x891031BA Win: 0xF9 TcpLen: 32
TCP Options (3) => NOP NOP TS: 1195888800 729815682

[**] [1:1000002:0] "IM IN BITCH!!" [**]
[Priority: 0]
03/31-18:18:37.821116 192.168.2.11:36762 -> 192.168.2.12:22
TCP TTL:64 TOS:0x10 ID:3971 Iplen:20 Dgmlen:88 DF
***AP*** Seq: 0x637394D1 Ack: 0x891031DE Win: 0xF9 TcpLen: 32
TCP Options (3) => NOP NOP TS: 1195888822 729815703

[**] [1:1000002:0] "IM IN BITCH!!" [**]
[Priority: 0]
03/31-18:18:37.844297 192.168.2.11:36762 -> 192.168.2.12:22
TCP TTL:64 TOS:0x10 ID:3972 Iplen:20 Dgmlen:88 DF
***AP*** Seq: 0x637394F5 Ack: 0x89103202 Win: 0xF9 TcpLen: 32
TCP Options (3) => NOP NOP TS: 1195888846 729815725

[**] [1:1000002:0] "IM IN BITCH!!" [**]
[Priority: 0]
03/31-18:18:37.865599 192.168.2.11:36762 -> 192.168.2.12:22
TCP TTL:64 TOS:0x10 ID:3973 Iplen:20 Dgmlen:88 DF
***AP*** Seq: 0x63739519 Ack: 0x89103226 Win: 0xF9 TcpLen: 32
TCP Options (3) => NOP NOP TS: 1195888867 729815748

[**] [1:1000002:0] "IM IN BITCH!!" [**]
[Priority: 0]
03/31-18:18:37.887934 192.168.2.11:36762 -> 192.168.2.12:22
TCP TTL:64 TOS:0x10 ID:3974 Iplen:20 Dgmlen:124 DF
***AP*** Seq: 0x6373953D Ack: 0x8910324A Win: 0xF9 TcpLen: 32
TCP Options (3) => NOP NOP TS: 1195888889 729815770

```

- 6) Créez une règle snort qui alerte les paquets de type UDP contenant le texte 'hack'. Quelle est cette règle ? (1 point)

```

GNU nano 8.2                                lab10.rules
alert icmp any any → any any (msg:"PING PONG!!"; sid:1000001;)
#alert tcp any any → any 22 (msg:"IM IN BITCH!!"; sid:1000002;)
alert udp any any → any any (msg:"hack"; content:"hack"; sid:1000002;)

```

- 7) Testez cette règle avec snort. Montrez qu'elle fonctionne en utilisant un serveur netcat en udp sur la VM snort et un client netcat udp sur Kali. Capture l'écran de l'alerte snort : (1 point)

```

(kali@kali2024blue)-[~]
$ echo "hack" | nc -u 192.168.2.12 2399

```

```

You may change this message by editing /etc/motd.

iot:~$ nc -u -l -p 2399
^C
iot:~$ nc -tulnp 2399
hack

```

```

appid: patterns loaded: 300

pcap DAQ configured to passive.
Commencing packet processing
++ [0] eth0
[**] [1:1000002:0] "hack" [**]
[Priority: 0]
03/31-18:38:27.830966 192.168.2.11:34409 → 192.168.2.12:2399
UDP TTL:64 TOS:0x0 ID:2234 IpLen:20 DgmLen:33 DF
Len: 5

```

- 8) Créez une règle snort qui stocke les paquets dans un fichier de type pcap. Quelle est cette règle ? (1 point)

```

GNU nano 8.2                                lab10.rules
alert icmp any any → any any (msg:"PING PONG!!"; sid:1000001;)
#alert tcp any any → any 22 (msg:"IM IN BITCH!!"; sid:1000002;)
#alert udp any any → any any (msg:"hack"; content:"hack"; sid:1000002;)
log ip any any → any any (msg:"in the log"; sid:1000003;)

```



```
[sudo] password for user1:
iot:~$ sudo snort -i eth0 -c /etc/snort/snort.lua -A alert_full -R lab10.rules -l /var/log/snort -L log_pcap
o")~ Snort++ 3.5.2.0
Loading /etc/snort/snort.lua:
```

9) affichez le contenu de ce fichier (pcap) avec tshark (1 point) Fin du laboratoire

```
log.pcap.1743506367
/var/log/snort # sudo tshark -r log.pcap.1743506367
  1  0.000000 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
  2  0.000247 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 SSH 102 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
  3  0.021394 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
  4  0.021969 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 SSH 102 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
  5  0.041515 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
  6  0.042083 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 SSH 102 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
  7  0.062357 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
  8  0.062658 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 SSH 102 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
  9  0.082600 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 10  0.083212 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 SSH 102 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 11  0.102286 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 12  0.102730 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 SSH 102 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 13  0.122601 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 14  0.123068 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 SSH 102 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 15  0.143039 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 16  0.143506 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 SSH 102 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 17  0.162672 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 18  0.163357 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 SSH 102 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 19  0.182716 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 20  0.183195 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 SSH 102 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 21  0.203204 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 22  0.203446 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 SSH 102 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 23  0.222659 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 24  0.223256 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 SSH 102 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 25  0.243964 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 26  0.244559 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 SSH 102 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 27  0.264142 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 28  0.264418 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 SSH 102 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 29  0.283482 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 30  0.283875 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 SSH 102 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 31  0.304226 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 32  0.304533 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 SSH 102 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 33  0.324905 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 34  0.325677 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 SSH 102 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 35  0.344346 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 36  0.344655 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 SSH 102 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 37  0.365217 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 38  0.366660 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 SSH 102 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 39  0.386670 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 40  0.387033 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 SSH 102 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 41  0.406305 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 42  0.406787 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 SSH 102 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
 43  0.427044 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 SSH 102 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
```

```

82 1.689474 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.1 DHCP 342 DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x1ec67924
83 1.697092 192.168.2.1 → 192.168.2.11 DHCP 590 DHCP ACK - Transaction ID 0x1ec67924
84 6.739291 PCSSystemtec_72:4c:e4 → PCSSystemtec_84:bb:c4 ARP 60 Who has 192.168.2.1? Tell 192.168.2.11
85 6.739344 PCSSystemtec_84:bb:c4 → PCSSystemtec_72:4c:e4 ARP 60 192.168.2.1 is at 08:00:27:84:bb:c4
86 8.065323 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=1/256, ttl=64
87 8.065768 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (request in 8
88 9.067688 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=2/512, ttl=64
89 9.067790 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (request in 8
90 10.068484 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=3/768, ttl=64
91 10.068517 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (request in 9
92 11.070192 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=4/1024, ttl=64
93 11.070226 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (request in
94 11.944089 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.1 DHCP 342 DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0xcb7f646a
95 11.960110 192.168.2.1 → 192.168.2.12 DHCP 590 DHCP ACK - Transaction ID 0xcb7f646a
96 12.072458 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=5/1280, ttl=64
97 12.072475 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=5/1280, ttl=64 (request in
98 13.074028 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=6/1536, ttl=64
99 13.074056 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=6/1536, ttl=64 (request in
100 14.077000 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=7/1792, ttl=64
101 14.077035 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=7/1792, ttl=64 (request in
102 15.080202 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=8/2048, ttl=64
103 15.080234 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=8/2048, ttl=64 (request in
104 16.081512 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=9/2304, ttl=64
105 16.081526 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=9/2304, ttl=64 (request in
106 16.986782 PCSSystemtec_72:b4:ab → PCSSystemtec_84:bb:c4 ARP 42 Who has 192.168.2.1? Tell 192.168.2.12
107 16.987172 PCSSystemtec_84:bb:c4 → PCSSystemtec_72:b4:ab ARP 60 192.168.2.1 is at 08:00:27:84:bb:c4
108 17.083152 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=10/2560, ttl=64
109 17.083253 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=10/2560, ttl=64 (request in
110 18.084304 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=11/2816, ttl=64
111 18.084332 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=11/2816, ttl=64 (request in
112 19.085502 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=12/3072, ttl=64
113 19.085516 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=12/3072, ttl=64 (request in
114 20.087521 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=13/3328, ttl=64
115 20.087562 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=13/3328, ttl=64 (request in
116 21.091454 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=14/3584, ttl=64
117 21.091525 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=14/3584, ttl=64 (request in
118 22.093167 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=15/3840, ttl=64
119 22.093196 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=15/3840, ttl=64 (request in
120 23.094494 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=16/4096, ttl=64
121 23.094533 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=16/4096, ttl=64 (request in
122 24.094969 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=17/4352, ttl=64
123 24.095014 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=17/4352, ttl=64 (request in
124 25.096352 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=18/4608, ttl=64
125 25.096370 192.168.2.12 → 192.168.2.11 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=18/4608, ttl=64 (request in
126 26.096908 192.168.2.11 → 192.168.2.12 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=19/4864, ttl=64

```